

public anywhere. He has seen that the great social lesson of the war is that "man is economically an inhabitant of the whole earth" (p. 223), being dependent on supplies drawn from everywhere, and that consequently the idea of shutting States up in self-sufficing bodies without external trade is impracticable. He sees also that the inference from this is "either a universal empire or universal exchange" (*i.e.*, free trade). But he rejects the former alternative as "inconceivable." This, however, is manifestly an exaggeration. If the world is economically one, it is perfectly thinkable and reasonable that it should also become politically one. The trouble is about the cost. To achieve this union would probably require more wars, indeed a succession of gigantic struggles; but who will say that human pugnacity and ambition will shrink from them? War upon war, growing ever more exhausting and atrocious, is the future we must prognosticate for man in his present temper, ending perhaps not in a complete unification of the world but in a complete destruction of civilisation and the extirpation of the carriers of those rare qualities that have made human societies progressive. For as Mr. Quin sees as clearly as the eugenicist, "war is not a subordination of the lower and fulfilment of the higher; it is, on the contrary, a sacrifice of the higher and preservation of the lower. It takes what is most perfect in man and destroys it. It takes the men who are best in body and leaves the worst. It takes the men who are best in mind—masters of the spirit, ministers of goodness, beauty and truth—and reduces them to the level of mere physical fighters, to kill or be killed" (p. 248). But the folly is as little likely as the horrors of war to appal the war-makers and the war parties; nothing will stop them save sheer dearth of "cannon-fodder." It would not, however, be surprising if they discovered sooner than they suppose that it cannot be manufactured like munitions; and if so necessity rather than reason may compel to the radical reorganisation of the dominant political ideas and institutions which would alone ensure the permanence of peace.

F. C. S. SCHILLER.

Sollas, W. J. *Ancient Hunters*. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd.; 1915; price 15s. net; pp. 591.

THE first edition of Professor Sollas' *Ancient Hunters* appeared towards the end of 1911; in the preface to the second edition the author expresses regret that the first was so soon exhausted, but really it is all to the good that the only comprehensive popular account of early man should be kept up-to-date. The importance of the additions may be gauged by the increase in size of nearly a third, and the inclusion of a considerable number of new illustrations.

The method of the book is to examine the analogies in culture of modern savages and the palæolithic races, and to follow up the resemblances indicated by a comparison of the skeletal parts, and especially of the skulls. By this method Professor Sollas gives us a series of equations; the Tasmanians represent "an ancient Mousterian race"; the Australians the Mousterians; the Bushmen the Aurignacians; and the Eskimo the Magdalenians.

While the method is a fair one, and there is much that is of value in such comparisons, the anatomical record is so incomplete, and the evidence, even when it exists, is often so badly presented (as in many of the unorientated drawings of classical upper palæolithic skulls) that physical anthropologists will feel that the author has at times allowed himself to be carried further than his data warrant. This would not matter if the book were intended for the instructed only, but it is so excellently written that its circulation is bound to be very wide, and it is almost possible to foresee a popular belief to be discussed at dinner tables in the *post bellum* period to the effect that a very long time ago the Australians lived in Europe in caves. Of course, Professor Sollas does not believe this, nor does he desire his readers to do so; the "Mousterians of the Antipodes"

is only a picturesque phrase, as he indicates by placing side by side (on p. 198) pictures of the skeletons of a Mousterian man and a modern Australian. Yet such statements may provide pitfalls for the weaker brethren.

Apart from this—it is hoped not captious—criticism the critic will find little upon which he may exercise his craft, though some of the geological sections might advantageously be represented on a larger scale.

Among the chief novelties of the present edition are the discussions on *Eoanthropus*, on rostro-carinates, which the author appears inclined to accept and to make the type of an "Anglian" industry, and the relegation of the Mesvinian "eoliths" to the Upper Acheulian, *i.e.*, to the later portion of the river-drift. The chapters on the Ice Age and Chronology will be found to be of special interest at the present time, when so many of the older beliefs are in the melting-pot.

C. G. SELIGMAN.

Fox-Pitt, ST. GEORGE LANE. *The Purpose of Education. An Examination of the Education Problem in the Light of Recent Psychological Research.* New edition; Cambridge University Press; pp. 144; price 2s. 6d.; 1916.

THIS new edition is increased by 25 per cent. simply by printing long extracts from reviews of the first edition, with the author's comments upon these (he likes the folk who pat him on the back, and strongly resents the cold douche administered by others) and adding extracts from kindly words sent to him by distinguished people, especially presidents and past presidents of the Society for Psychical Research. This childish vanity should not prevent a reader from admitting that the author has written a stimulating little book.

Both the title and the sub-title are, however, misleading. Usually, one understands by education the measures adopted of a positive nature to improve or advance human life: Mr. Fox-Pitt is only concerned to expound a view of this life and its purposes which should lead to a better way of education. Then the "Recent Psychological Research," on which this view is based, is neither the work of the Neumann-Spearman School of Laboratory Psychologists nor of the alienists of whom Freud, of Vienna, is the leader, but an amalgam of the views of the Society of Psychological Research with those of the "Buddhist Review" and the Sermon on the Mount. It is true that Mr. Fox-Pitt takes the term "complex" from the Freudian psychology, but he defines it in another way, and proposes three types of complexity that have no concern with the interpretation of the sub-conscious as offered by Freud and his followers.

Mr. Fox-Pitt is incapable of presenting a coherent account of his philosophy, but as a critic he is useful; his discussions of money-values, of specialisation and versatility, and the attempt to relate such topics to larger principles of ethics and psychology are well worth perusing.

J. J. FINDLAY.

Kerr, JAMES, M.A., M.D. *Newsholme's School Hygiene: The Laws of Health in Relation to School Life.* Third edition re-written for all School Workers. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London; price 4s. 6d. net; 14th edition; pp. 352.

ONE welcomes most heartily the new appearance of this book, which, first published in 1887, has run through thirteen editions, with only one revision—in 1903. The science of school hygiene has made considerable advances during recent years; many new ideas have gained a foothold in practice, and, as Dr. Newsholme says in his introduction, it became "highly desirable that *School Hygiene* should be re-written if its continued sale were to be authorised."

Dr. James Kerr, whose work in the field of school hygiene has been so valuable—in some ways unique—has undertaken the work of re-writing